162 five hectares of land, if overpopulation is so great that in 49% of the country there are between 80 and 100 /93/ people and in 51% there are more than 100 persons per square kilometer. (52)

52. Kubiyovich: The Distribution of the Population, page 35.

476 The ideological center of the Ukrainian cooperative system was the "Revised Union of Ukrainian Cooperatives" with its center in Lwów. At the beginning of 1939 it controlled the four departmental provincial centers with a total of 3455 cooperatives and 673,000 members. The four departmental centers were the "Centrobanka" for credit cooperatives (1889 members at the end of 1938, with an annual sale of 70.5 million zloty); the "Centrosoyuz" for the agricultural buying and selling cooperatives, the "Maslosoyuz" for dairy farmers' cooperatives and the "Narodnya Torgovlia" for urban consumer societies. The private capital of the Revised Union amounted to 23 million zloty at the end of 1938, the savings came to over 12 million zloty. The sales receipts of all cooperatives amounted to 159 million zloty.

One is almost tempted to speak of a "Ukrainian autarchy" if one hears how much business the buying and selling cooperatives carried on. Galicia and [241] particularly Podolia with its rich black earth and sheltered valleys is rich in fruit, vegetables, legumes, hemp, grain. Cattle-raising is also [233] intensively carried on, especially in the Carpathian foreland. The peasant brought all these products to the cooperative which was ready to serve him and not to profit by him. The cooperatives maintained collection and sorting centers where the products were turned into "standardized" goods. The same cooperative furnished practically everything a farm household needed: shoes, chicory, sugar, kerosene, headgear, candles, seeds, artificial fertilizer and machines. Much of it

474 goats and poultry, whereby allowance was made for regional variations. Thus Kuban Cossacks may also keep a horse, and their individual property around the farm can be two hectares in size.

474 233 The census of cattle in 1935 showed that these concessions were necessary. This census showed that livestock in the Soviet Union had been reduced to about one-half from 1928 to 1935. At the same time the minimum during the summer of 1933 had already been overcome, and there was a gradual increase in cattle-raising noticeable. From 1928 to 1935 the number of horses had decreased from 5.5 million to 2.5 million, that of horned cattle from 8.5 to 4.9 million, the number of pigs from 6.9 to 4.8 million, and that of goats and sheep from 9.8 to 1.8 million. Conditions were similar in the Kuban region. (94) The Kolhosp /abbrev. for 'collective farm' in Ukrainian; Kolkhoz in Russian. Editor/ had completely failed

94. Kubiyovich: Atlas of the Ukraine and the Bordering Areas, page 38.

in cattle-raising.

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241 What is it that grows in the region of the Soviet Union settled by Ukrainians? Individual cultures have always been subject to considerable fluctuation. During the NEP period the cultivation of wheat receded and rye cultivation increased. The land was extensively farmed, few horses were kept and more sheep. Then came the Bolsheviks and introduced their "rational method of cultivation". That the result of it is not satisfactory was admitted by Stalin at the Eighteenth Congress in March 1939, when he stated that collectivism in the Soviet Union had, it is true, embraced 93.5% of the entire peasantry, but that he could not